

THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

No. 18.]

WASHINGTON CITY, MAY 1, 1819

[Vol. VII

Printed and Published, every Saturday, by Lawrence, Wilson, & Co. at five dollars per annum.

Contents of this No. of the National Register.
SELECTED.—Documents accompanying the letter of Mr. Adams to Mr. Erving, 273.—Miscellany.—A Pedestrian Tour, 273.—Shuttlecock, the Upper Lakes, 279.—Gold and Silver, &c., of Mexico, 280.—Order of Bonaparte to his troops, 280.—The real author of Junius' Letters, 280.—Mungo Park, 281.—Deluge near Crossmolina, 281.—Mysterious circumstances, 282.—Bright's Travels in Hungary, 282.—The Island of Sumatra, 283.—Sultan Katte Ghery, 283.—A noble act, 283.—Recipe for the cure of the Murrain in horned cattle, 284.—Agricultural—Culture of the Ruta Baga, 284.—The Tea Plant, 284.—Oil of Pumpkin Seed, 285.—Foreign Intelligence, 285.—Domestic, 288.—Ode to Impudence, by Croaker & Co., 288.

DOCUMENTS

Accompanying the letter of Mr Secretary Adams to Mr. Erving, the minister of the United States at Madrid.

No. 61.

P. B. Cook to Eliz. A. Carney.

Salwahnee, January 19th, 1818.

My dear Amelia.—I have embraced this opportunity of writing you, hoping to find you well, as leaves me at present, and I am very sorry to inform you of the times at present. We are threatened every day by the d—d Americans. Not threatened only but they have made an attempt; but we stopped. On 1st December, I marched with thirty men to go against them. After seven days' march, we arrived at the fort. And after our men got rested, I went against it. We had an engagement for four hours, and seeing we could do no good with them we retreated and came off. The balls flew like hail stones; there was a ball that like to have done my job; it just cleared my breast. For six days and six nights we had to camp in the wild woods, and it was constant raining night and day, and as for the cold I suffered very much by it, in the morning the water would be frozen about an inch thick. There was a boat that was taken by the Indians, that had in it thirty men, seven women, four small children. There was six of the men got clear, and one woman saved, and all the rest of them got killed. *The children were taken by the heels, and their brains dashed out against the boat.* We have got Mr. Hambly and Doyle, prisoners, and we are going to send them to Nassau to stand their trial, as they have caused all this disturbance. Hambly told me that it was published in the American newspapers that they were to take possession of the nation in March, and if that be the case you will see us sooner than you expected. And if they should come when the vessel is away, we shall have to take and run in our canoes, as we have some very fine ones here. One knows not hardly what to do for those d—d puppies as we may call them, for they are no better.

We find that what I have mentioned is all damned lies. But Arbuthnott has threatened my life once or twice, but on my return I will punish him by the law. You must excuse my bad writing, as I am in a hurry. Give my love to your mother and your sister and Mrs. Roberts and all inquiring friends. I have nothing more to say at present, as times will not admit. I remain yours forever.

(Signed) **PETER B. COOK.**

[Addressed on the back to]

*Miss E. A. Carney,
Nassau, New Providence.*

[This is the original draft found among Arbuthnott's papers of his letter to Hambly—compare them, and mark their various readings.]

No. 62.

Arbuthnott to W. Hambly.

Okolokne Sound, the 3d May, 1817.

Mr. William Hambly,

Sir,—On my return here this day, I received a letter signed by you, and dated the 23d March last. As you have taken the trouble of advising me, you will, of course, expect my reply; and I embrace the opportunity of doing it at length: first let me premise, sir, that when you lived at Prospect Bluff, a clerk to Messrs. Forbes & Co. you did not consider Cappachimico, M'Queen, or any other of the chiefs of the lower Creek nation, as outlaws; does the man whom the attachment of Cappachimico has saved from the hands of retributive justice, presume to call him an outlaw? for shame sir—the most hardened villain would not thus calumniate the savior of his life. Your generous friend, sir, and the other chiefs, have called me to this country; they insist on the fulfilment of my promise, and as an honest man, I will endeavor to do it.—Let your arm of justice fall on the guilty; an honest and upright man who harms no man, and endeavors to do all the good he can, fears no man or judge; his acts are open to inspection, and will bear the test of scrutiny. Thus, sir, I answer your insinuation, that since my arrival in this country, I have instigated persons to steal and murder. Ask the lieutenant commanding at fort Gaines, if the letter I wrote him bears the features of an instigator to murder? Ask Opoy Hatcho, if the recommendatory note I sent him, by order of Oponey, breathes the strains of a murderer? Ask Oponey himself, if my language and advice to him, was that of a murderer? Ask Mapalichy, a chief residing on the Ocmulgee among the Americans, what my advice was? All those will contradict your vile insinuation. But Mapalichy informed me the Conhittas were all pleased with the letter, and my note Oponey sent them, and perfectly accorded with my sentiments, of living as brethren, and as one large family, respecting their neighbors, but at the same time, at all times ready to protect their property. Yet several of them, a few days afterwards, (no doubt influenced by some humane and good man) recanted their promise, and ordered a letter to be written me; which letter I presume, I have this day received, signed by you. Now, sir, if your principles were as humane as mine, if you took as much pleasure in fostering any spark of friendship, the upper Indians may show to their brethren of the lower nation, as you do in fomenting the quarrels between them, you would then be their friend and benefactor. You, sir, that speak their language fluently, have much in your power, but I fear, you use that power to the injury of all, and eventually, to your own ruin. Let me advise you to change your tone and mode of acting; how much more creditable would it be, for you to propagate friendly actions, and create an attachment among the Indians of all nations, one to the other, than to endeavor to foment quarrels, and have your emissaries in every quarter of the nation spreading false reports, tending to harass

and disturb them. Now, sir, with regard to your and Mr. Doyle's reporting that I am no English man, and only one of those wild adventurers who risk life and property for lucre, be pleased to come down to Okolokne, and I will show you a letter, written by earl Bathurst to governor Cameron, (and which I received from him, to read to the chiefs of the Creek nation) an answer to a letter I believe written by you, early in the spring of 1816.

I shall not reflect on the part you took in blowing up the fort at Prospect Bluff; it is not my business. I know the blacks used you shamefully, as they did all that went near them, yet I think the revenge you took savors much of savage.

Do not think, sir, that I am to be frightened away from this place, while I have the protection of the Spaniards, and the support of honest men. An upright man is not easily daunted.

I keep a copy of this letter, and send a copy of yours, with my answer, to Opo Hatcho, and as I am with daily expectation of letters from New Providence, perhaps they may induce me to write you farther.

I am sir, your ob't. serv't.

A. ARBUTHNOTT.

The murders and thefts you talk of, I do not believe. There are a parcel of outlaws, calling themselves Americans, who are continually coming into the nation, stealing cattle, &c. and lately, I hear, one was killed out of three, and his horse taken, and publicly sold, while in the act of stealing and driving off cattle.

A. A.

No. 63.

Indian Talk.

To our good brother the chief Tustonaky Thlucco, the Big Warrior.

Your brothers, chiefs of the Creek nation, whose names are put to the talk we now send you, have found it necessary to hold the same, that their sentiments and opinions may be known to all their red brethren of the four nations, and stop the mouths of bad men, who are continually sending false and bad talks to us, as well as to our brethren, for the purpose of making ill blood between us. Know then, we have met at Okolokne Sound, with our warriors and young chiefs, and have held our talk, wh ch is this:

The red brethren of the four nations are all descended from the same fathers, and ought to live as brothers; and for this reason, we now take them by the hand, to live henceforth at peace, and united to each other, and let no bad talks be listened to, or come among us.

When colonel Nicholls, the English officer, was last among us, went away, he gave us a good talk, desiring us to live well with all our brethren, and never permit ill blood to be between us, and to respect the Americans that were our neighbors, and not molest or permit our people to steal. We have carefully kept this talk, followed his advice, &c.

It is nearly three years since we received a white bead from the Cherokees. We have held it sacred, and it has been in our _____ at all our talks; we now send you, that you may forward to their head, Minchico Mico, a pipe from his old friends; you will also send him the present talk, and from him let it be sent to the Chickasaws, and from them to the Choctaws.

Colonel Nicholls promised us to send people from England to keep stores in different parts of

the nation, to furnish us with goods; he had found people willing to come, but when they heard that the fort of Appalachacola was destroyed, they were few'ful of coming, and withdrew their promise.

Let us protect all white men that give us good talks, but let us not regard or listen to those who give us bad ones, but rather send them from among us; for he must be a bad man who wishes ill blood between brothers.

From this time, therefore, let us not listen to any bad talks; let us all hold each other fast by the hand of peace, and each brother hold the other in his heart.

This is sent with a good will, and will be kept by us.

Opoithlamico
Cappachimico
Inhimathlo, Fowltown
Charle Tustonaky
Otos Mico
Ochacona Tustonaky
Euchy Tustonaky
Imathluche
Inhimathluche, Palo Chipely
Lahoithiinathlo
Homathle Mico
Talmuches Hatcho
Hillishajo

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No. 64.

Arbuthnot to M Bagot.

[Found with Arbuthnot's papers.]

Nassau, — August, 1817.
The hon. Charles Bagot, his Britannic Majesty's Ambassador, Washington.

SIR,—On my return to this from the Indian nation, about a month since, I received a letter from Mr. Moodie, annexing an extract from a letter of your excellency, and which in future shall be attended to, when I have occasion to write on Indian affairs.

As I am now especially authorized by the chiefs, whose names I beg leave to annex to the present, to make such representations as may be of service to the nation; and learning by the copy of a letter from the right honorable earl Bathurst, handed me by his excellency governor Cameron, that your excellency is instructed to watch over the interests of the four nations, I shall take the liberty to lay before your excellency such matters as have come under my own observation, and what has been reported to me by chiefs, in whose veracity I can place some confidence. On my arrival at Okolokne Sound last January, I was met by several of the principal chiefs, who reiterated the complaints that were stated to your excellency in their letter of last November. On the Chatahouche particularly, they stated the Americans were descending in numbers, driving the poor Indian from his habitation. The report was confirmed some weeks after, by Otis Mico, the chief of the town of Elan Hallaway, on the Chatahouche, who informed me, that the officer commanding at fort Gaines had repeatedly sent messages to him, desiring he would submit to live under the American government, and threatened, that his non-compliance would force him to turn the guns of the fort against the town and drive them out; these threats and swarms of American settlers descending, drove the poor Indians from their homes, and thirty-six fields in a state of cultivation, were occupied by the new settlers, and where the houses stood, the plough has passed over.

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On the Choctahatchy, which is far within the Indian territory, Americans have formed a large settlement, which, if persisted in, will soon drive the Indians to the extremity of the peninsula.

Agreeably to the treaty between Great Britain and America, the latter were to confine themselves to the same boundaries they enjoyed in 1811, prior to the war—this they have not done, but encroached on almost every point of the Indian territory; the chiefs think that it is impossible the conduct of the persons acting so contrary to the treaty, can be known to the American government; and the more to blind the government, and to mislead them as to the true state and disposition of the Indians, they are continually spreading reports in the public *Gazette* of Georgia, &c. of cruelty committed by the Seminole Indians, on inhabitants living on the borders of the United States; whereas, it is persons with back settlers of Georgia, who enter the Seminole territory in large parties to steal cattle, which they frequently drive off in gangs of 50 and 100 at a time, and if in these excursions the Indians meet them, and oppose these predatory plunders, blood sometimes has been spilt, which was the case in April last, when a party of Mickasuky Indians, met three men driving off cattle, and attacked them, killing one, and retaking the cattle. But those blood-thirsty back settlers of Georgia soon retaliated on the poor Indians, for early in June they returned to plunder, and meeting with an Indian encampment, they killed one man, another making his escape, they pursued him to another encampment, where they killed two others and a boy; the boy they scalped. Early in July, a head man of the town of Sahwahnee, was killed on St. John's river while hunting, but the chief does not reckon the persons who killed him true Americans. For the better showing your excellency how those poor Indians are abused, I beg leave to enclose you paragraphs taken from American papers, the whole of which are complete fabrications, tending to mislead the American government. I also beg your excellency's attention to a letter from an American officer dated at fort Gaines, with Cappachimico, the head chief of the Seminoles' answer thereto, but notwithstanding it is stated to be by authority of the President of the United States, the gentleman waited no time to receive an answer, but prior to the chief's messenger arriving at the fort, had continued his road for St. Mary's, leaving them ignorant of what talk he was authorized to give them, and I have since learnt, that Mr. Dinkins was an officer of general Jackson's staff, travelling through the nation.

No. 65

A. Arbuthnott, to a person of rank in England; taken from the (London) Times newspaper, of 7th August, 1818.

Sawahnee, Lower Creek Nation, 2
January 30, 1818.

When I last took the liberty of writing to you, by the desire of the chiefs of the Creek nation, I little expected that war would so soon have commenced between the Americans and them; it is, however, actually begun, by the wanton aggressions of the former, in an attack on Fowl Town, during the night. Though this wanton attack has been disavowed by general Mitchell, the American agent for Indian affairs, and he has made reparation for the injury and loss sustained by Inhilmathla, and his people, yet the continued aggres-

sions of the Americans, and the numbers pouring into the nation, not from the land side alone, but from Mobile, and elsewhere, by the Appalachacola river, have compelled the Indians to take arms as their only resource from oppression.

Your friend *Hillisajo*, has been called by his people to put himself at their head, and he is now encamped at Spanish Bluff, the residence of Doyle and Hamby, which is now in the possession of the Indians, with from 1000 to 1,200 men; those men are principally Red Sticks, who are scattered about in the nation, and who have collected and put themselves under his command, with a few hundred *Upper Indians*, who have joined them

I cannot allow myself to believe, that those encroachments on Indian territory, are made with the knowledge of the American government, and general Mitchell's conduct and message to Kinadjee, assure me it is not so. But there are persons who wish to get hold of the Indian lands, and they stick at no means, however cruel and oppressive, to obtain their ends. *General Gaines's letter of August last, to Kinadjee clearly shows that he and general Jackson are determined, if possible, to get hold of the whole Indian lands.* After falsely accusing them of murders, thefts, burning houses, &c. he says, but there is something out of the sea, a —, with forked tongues, whip him back before he lands, for he will be the ruin of you yet. Perhaps you do not know what or whom I mean. I mean the name of Englishman.

The other contents of this letter, plainly show me that *those two generals have formed a plan of possessing themselves of the whole Indian lands.* That this plan has originated with *Forbes, Innerarity, or those of their subordinate agents*, I have little doubt, as every part of the conduct of those inferior actors, shows they have been employed for the express purpose of rooting out the poor Indian from his paternal inheritance. The report of Hamby having made sales, in the name of the chiefs, of all the lands from Pensacola to St. Augustine, comes from St. Marks' fort. I shall soon be there, and learn from what source they derive their information.

That false and improper sales have been made, I have no doubt; without such had been the case, the Americans would have never poured into the Indian nation by the Appalachacola

It is reported that John Forbes has withdrawn from all Indian concerns; but the Inneraritys are enough, with their subordinate agents, to disturb the whole Indian nation; and I have not the least doubt, that through them the present troubles come.

The chiefs have written to governor Cameron for a supply of munition, and which *Kinadjee informs me, Hillisajo, when in England, had orders to demand, in case of actual need* It is really necessary the English government should do something for those people. In the late war they drew them into their quarrel against America; at the peace, they agreed to see them protected in their rights and privileges, and placed on the same footing as before the war; since then, they have never troubled themselves about them, thinking it enough, that his majesty's ambassador had orders to see that those people were protected in their rights and privileges. But how is his excellency, the British ambassador, to know if the Indian is righted, and permitted to live quietly on his own land? He interdicts the correspondence of any private individual, on Indian affairs, unless

it can be put into his hand, without any expense. *Does he expect a true account of what passes in the Indian nation, from the American government, or from the hireling gazettes of the towns of upper Georgia? It is the interest of both to deceive, and unless the door is opened for British subjects to speak what they know, and instruct his excellency of such matters, respecting the Creek nation, as they are certain to be true, he can never have the means of judging what is proper to be done.*

I have, by desire of the chiefs, written to his excellency, the honorable Charles Bagot, on their affairs, and also governor Cameron, with a demand for a small supply, of which they stand greatly in need. I trust, sir, you will make such representations to his majesty's government, as the circumstances of the case require, that those unfortunate people, who look up to you as their friend, may soon rest peacefully and quiet in their country.

You will pardon the liberty I take, which nothing but the pressing solicitations of Kinadje, would have induced me to take, and, with much respect,

I am, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) A. ARBUTHNOTT.

No. 66.

Boleck to governor Copperer.

[Translation from the Spanish translation received from governor Copperer, and communicated by Mr de Onis, enclosed in his letter of the 27th March, 1818, to the Secretary of State. For the original in English, see No. 49, (court martial proceedings) No. 2.]

SIR,—I had the honor of receiving your letter of September, but the impossibility of finding a person to write an answer, is the cause of this apparent neglect.

I shall be very happy to keep up a good understanding and correspondence with you, and I hope you will, when occasion offers, advise me of such things as may be of service to myself and my people. My warriors and others who go to St. Augustine, return with false reports, tending to harass and disturb my people, and prevent them attending to their usual avocations. At one time the Americans, supported by a force of 3000 men, and such of our brethren as they have compelled to join them, are running lines far within our territory; at another, they are collecting a large force at fort Mitchell, in the forks of the Flint and Chattahoochie rivers, to fall on the towns that may not join them. Now, sir, we know of no reason they can have for attacking an inoffensive and unoffending people, whose wish it is to inhabit their woods without disturbing or being disturbed by any one. We have none of their slaves; we have taken none of their property, since they made peace with our good father king George. We have followed the orders of the officer of our father, who was among us, colonel Edward Nicholls, and in no wise molested the Americans, though we daily see them encroaching on our lands, stealing our cattle, and murdering or carrying off our people. We were told by the same officer, that as allies of our father, we were included in the treaty of peace between our good father and the Americans, and that the latter were to give up all the territory that had been taken from us before the war; but so far from complying with the 9th article of that

treaty, they are making daily encroachments, and forging treaties, (which they pretend are concluded with our people) for cessions and grants of lands, which never were in existence, and the signatures of which are unknown to the chiefs of the Creek nation, who alone have a right to assign or transfer the common property. The want of a proper person among our people, to acquaint us with these transactions, is the cause of our long silence on them, and leads the world, as well as our friends, to think we are in league with the Americans.

The principal chiefs of the nation assembled lately at my town of Suhwahnee, and resolved to inform the minister of king George at Washington of our grievances, and of the conduct and usurpation of the Americans, which was accordingly done, and copies sent to England. Until we have one or more persons among our people to watch over our rights and interests, we shall continue to be exposed to the same conduct on the part of the Americans, whose system appears to be, the destruction of our peace and tranquillity, and expelling us from our native land.

You desire that I would chase off those who steal my cattle, &c. Some of my people have lately driven away several Americans who were endeavoring to settle at Lachua, and I do not doubt they will represent that as an act of hostility, although you well know that Lachua is in the heart of my territory, and was, until the Americans killed my brother, our chief town. I return you my thanks for your letter,

And am with great respect,
Your most obedient humble serv't.

BOLECK, his x mark.
Chief of the Seminole nation.

At Suhwahnee, 18th November, 1816.

No. 67.

Governor Copperer, to the Chief Boleck (Bolega).

Friend and brother Boleck,—Your letter of the 18th of November was delivered to me yesterday by one of your servants, in which you inform me of the receipt of mine of the 26th September last, and other circumstances which give you and your warriors uneasiness. I see with pain that the whole comes from the information of persons in whom you ought not to place the smallest confidence, it being their principle to employ such opportunities for the purpose of seducing you and your people from their daily labors. In consequence of this, and of what you tell me of your desire, to keep up the best understanding and correspondence with me, and of your hope that the opportunities will not be wanting, let me give you such counsel as may be useful to you, your people and warriors. I will do so from the sentiments of sincere friendship I bear towards you, fearful however that the sentiments of others who came into the territory under the appearance of friendship, but with bad intentions, may influence your minds and obtain your confidence, by their flattering representations. It is ascertained here, that two persons have lately presented themselves as commissioners of the English nation, who have carried off several runaway negroes, belonging to subjects of the king my master and your friend, among whom was one of Don Francisco Pellicer's, and another of Mr. Bunck's, both inhabitants of this province. This did not seem credible to me, as I could not suppose that so good a friend to our nation as you are, could consent to such proceedings; but in case they

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have really happened, you will be sensible of their great impropriety and of the just grounds of complaint on the part of the persons so injured, who are desirous, as well as myself of assuring you of the sincere good will and friendship we have for the Seminole tribe of Indians of which you are the chief.

I am with great respect,
Your most affectionate,
And faithful servant,
(Signed) JOSE COPPINGER.
Friend and brother Boleck,
Chief of the Seminole tribe of Indians.
St. Augustine, in Florida. {
20th December 1816. }
(A true copy.)

No. 68.

Copy of a sheet of Arbuthnott's Journal, found among his papers.

October 23d (continued) They had a long talk with captain W and stopped all night—this day meridian, observed in 29, 21, Suahnach bearing N E 3 miles—24th. Started with two men in boat to survey if any entrance to the west branch of the river, found all shallow, pulled boat over the mud and entered W. branch—made poles to mark the easternmost outlet, and descended, but could not this day find the direct channel through the oyster bank, the tide having flowed too much—25th. At 2 A. M. wind shifted to east, and by 8 A. M. to S. E. when we got under way, and stood off to sea, wind freshening and a nasty short sea rising; at 10 tacked in shore, 3 fathoms—Suahnach N. E. 7 miles, the north point of the bay N. 10 miles, Cedar Keys south 7 miles—from sundown to mid night, heavy squalls with rain and much thunder and lightning; at — anchored in 4 fathoms, no wind and heavy swell—26th. First part rainy and squally, at 10 A. M. got under way, Cedar Keys just in sight from deck; stood E. N. E. and at 2 P. M. hove too to wait for canoes seen coming off; came to anchor in 2 fathoms—6 canoes came on board full of Indians and blacks, Billy and Jack among them, with several negroes that were at the Bluff, found that Bowlegs and Doherty had started in a canoe last night; this day at meridian, observation good, 29, 13 Cedar Keys the outermost bearing E. S. E. 6 miles; at 6 P. M. Bowlegs with retinue consisting of 5 canoes, came on board, and continued all night, had a very long talk with captain W.—2 th. The brother-in-law of Bowlegs desired captain W. to listen to what he had heard from the Spaniards, of the Americans intention of attacking them, they wished to live quietly and attend to their cattle, &c. but could not for the Americans and revolted Spaniards, who daily killed their cattle, &c. &c. This day bought 6 D skins, 16 R skins and 3 lb. wax, pd. in Tafia. Bowlegs and retinue left me at 2 P. M. Captain W had started about an hour before for Suahnach—at 8 P. M. began to blow fresh from S. E. continued blowing all night—28th. At 2 P. M. got under way and stood to sea—29th. Wind N. W. blowing hard and squally, all day beating off and on, double reefed foresail, reefed main sail, &c. at 4 P. M. struck on a shallow bank, 6 miles S. E. from the mouth of the river, bore up and stood off, lowered jib and mainsail, and repaired latter, which had given way near the gaff, wore and stood in shore and came to anchor in 14 feet water, great Cedar Key bearing S. E. 6 miles—30th. At 7 A. M. got under way and

stood for the entrance, between the two large Keys, luffing and bearing away so as to keep in 2 fathoms; came to anchor at 9 A. M. a mile and half from Islands, captain went to sound channel, returned and reported channel to the southward and that the large island must be brought to bear N. E. At 11 A. M. a canoe, 2 men, 3 women and their children from Cape Anetole; got under way, rounded the bank and grounded between two banks, where we lay all night—31st. Oct. warped into a deep channel with much difficulty, drawing her through the mud, wrote W. and Auchisee Indians, and also fishermen; cut poles to stake out channel—1st Nov. Wind N. E. extremely cold, again warping but did not succeed in getting into anchorage, observed meridian 29, 11, the south end of the great Cedar Key N. W. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; the outer or S. W. point of the high or south Key S. E. and by S $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, lay quite dry at low water, at 10 P. M. floated off, and stood into a good channel, but laying the warp too far out she tailed on the west side where we lay for the night after housing taught our best bower laid in mid channel—2d. Fleeted off at 10 A. M. and pulled up to good anchorage, under the lee of the island, boat went to an inshore key, to look for water, and returned two casks full. 3d. Self and captain on shore until half past 11, A. M. caught nothing; observation good, 29, 11; the high part of South Key, due E. two miles; the Sandy beach great cedar Key, W. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; at sundown, captain W. arrived from Suahnach; several canoes with negroes, at the point, captain returned from fishing on point; some good fish—4th. Idle all day; afternoon prepared rum, sugar, coffee, molasses, to send Robin Creighton, per colored lad named Charles, see note thereof; during the night the wind shifted to the N. and N. N. E. drizzling rain and very cold—5th. Wind N. N. E. rain, and very cold, cleared up before mid day; at 4 P. M. two canoes from Suahnach, one came on board, reported Cappachimico, and all the chiefs waited for captain W.; prepared sundry articles for Sawhanha, and sent canoe off to get Franck's canoe to go with captain W. and self—6th. At 12, started for Sahwanhee, in Franck's canoe, camped for the night at the little island, mouth of the river; a canoe, with several men and women, with corn, camped at same place, bound for schooner, with corn, &c.—7th. 4 A. M. started up the river, at 8, camped, and breakfasted at Pine Bluff, and at 2 P. M. arrived at Buera landing, took through the Pine barren, and lost our way to Christopher Town; again getting to the river, at half past four P. M. arrived at Roberts; captain W. and guide had arrived a little before; visited Cappachimico and M'Queen, at Indian town—8th. A long talk with Indians, their complaints of the conduct of the Americans; M'Queen mentioned they had taken one of his negroes and confined him in the fort at the Forks. A chief from Chehaw said, that they had killed three Indians in his neighborhood, on their own ground, and taken 11 horses; several others stated losses in cattle and horses, and the Seminole chiefs in particular a chief — of — said, that in confidence of the treaty being faithfully fulfilled on the part of the Americans, a half breed man, named Moses, before the war, settled near the forks, returned to take possession of his fields, and was murdered by the Americans. The chiefs ordered a letter, in way of memorial, to be written our Ambassador in America, and copies to be sent to England, representing the conduct of Ameri-

cans; the same was done, agreeably to the substance of their talk, read and interpreted to them by their own interpreters, afterwards, each chief put his mark in my presence, which I certified—9th. Cold and clear, Cappachimico, M'Queen, and the other chiefs, met, and had a long talk, more fully particularizing their particular grievances; they also stated the number of forts, seven, the Americans had built, and the roads they had cut, and were still continuing to cut, within their territory.

M'Queen stated, that M'Intosh and the Couhetta Indians were the cause of the Americans' conduct; that after the peace, a deputation had been sent up to have a talk with the commander at Fort Mitchell, in the forks, who were instructed to inform him of what colonel Nicholls had stated to them, with regard to their rights to territory, prior to the war, being guaranteed by the treaty between England and the United States; and to request that he, the commandant, would refrain from further encroachments, and give orders that their lands should be respected. The answer they received from the commander was, that it was all true they had told him, but that he had orders to act as he did. A chief of the Fowltown Indians stated, that the American troops returning from the destruction of the fort at Prospect Bluff, burnt one entire town, and murdered several of their people, because they would not join them when going down the river. The Tiger Warrior, and two other men of note, spoke, stating the circumstances of aggression and cruelty that had come to their knowledge. Cappachimico, M'Queen, and the others, further stated what reports they had from Doyle, Hambly, &c. and all were of opinion, and firmly believed, that Hambly, a clerk to, and influenced by Forbes was the cause of the destruction of the fort at the Bluff; and that Hambly went down the river as a guide to the American army; and was particularly instrumental in its being blown up, as he pointed out to the American officers where the magazines were placed, that they might play their shells against them. Such few negroes as were saved from the explosion unhurt, were carried off by the Americans, with cannon, ammunition, arms, &c. that was found in the fort.

N. B. I take no notice of captain W's talk to the Indians, because I doubt much of what he stated *was not founded in fact, and was only mentioned by him to strengthen the chiefs in their attachment to the British government.* I say no further on this head. Of his promises, I fear he has also gone too far; and perhaps at a future time, when the Indians find them unperformed, the rage for their disappointment may fall on me, as a party aiding and abetting captain W. in his deception. I have gone beyond my promise to captain W. I have been deceived in almost every thing; and yet he thinks every thing, and person, must be subservient to him. I have had himself and aid-de camp on board since the 31st August; in any expedition, in canoe or boat, I have supplied his wants. I kept three negroes on board more than two months, on his account. I presented the chiefs for him, and on his account. I have seen my provisions taken and given away, when we were on short allowance; for captain W. gives liberally when it is not out of his own pocket, but is extremely covetous when any thing is wanted from home.

10th. Cappachimico and M'Queen gave me a note of the most necessary articles they wanted

immediately, and which I promised them to bring, if possible, by the end of December, and land them as agreed. Gave them a card, with seals, &c. &c. as a token that when they received a messenger with the duplicate thereof in R. W. that he came with the straight talk from me, made each a present of rum, sugar, coffee, and 100 segars. Also, the Tiger Warrior and two others, and the rest, had a good lot of segars each, gave them a parting glass, took leave at 12 mid-day. They all started on horseback. *The two deputies that go to Nassau with me left behind.*

These men are children of nature; leave them in their forests to till their fields, and hunt the stag, and graze their cattle, their ideas will extend no farther; and the honest trader, in supplying their moderate wants, may make a handsome profit of them.

They have been ill-treated by the English, and robbed by the Americans, cheated by those who have dealt with them, receiving goods and other articles, at most exorbitant prices, for their peltry, which has been much undervalued. I say the English ill-treat them: after making them parties in the war with America, they leave them without a pilot to be robbed and ill-treated by their natural and sworn enemies, the Americans. When the English officer, colonel Nicholls, left Prospect Bluff, on the Appalachacola river, he left particular orders with Cappachimico and the other chiefs, not on any account to enter on the territory of the Americans; while at the same time he informed them, the Americans were to give up that territory they had taken possession of during the war; but while he informed the Indians how they should act, and what the Americans were to do in compliance with the treaty, he left no person to guide them in their conduct, in case the latter should not comply, or continue to extend their encroachments, and commit aggressions. When such was the case they had none to represent their case to the British government, but William Hambly, the clerk of John Forbes, and Doyle, another of his clerks, both of whom had long before the conclusion of the war sold themselves to the American government, and while they were receiving British pay, acted as spies to the Americans; these persons were not likely to represent the conduct and encroachment of the Americans in their true light. *No, they attempted to influence the chiefs to join the Americans.* Doyle stated in a talk at St. Marks, that in four years no Englishman durst set his foot in Florida, yet these were the only persons to whom the poor untutored Indian could apply, to represent their grievances to the British government, or any governor of their islands, and it was not likely they, the tools of the Americans, would give a just and true account of the Indian grievances. Hambly, the Indian interpreter, was ordered to write to the governor of New Providence, demanding his interference; and by an intercepted letter from his brother, dated at Regla, in February last, it appears he had written a letter to New Providence, but to whom—

[Documents to be continued.]

MISCELLANY.

A PEDESTRIAN TOUR.

Mr. Estwick Evans has just published his "Pedestrian tour of four thousand miles, through the western states and territories," a book of about 150 pages, printed at Concord, New Hamp-

shire, which we venture to recommend for the interesting subject of its contents, more especially as Mr. Evans has been mentioned in some of the country newspapers, and which has been copied into some of the Boston papers, as a character more remarkable for singularity of appearance, dressed in buffalo skins, than for intelligence and matchless enterprize. All we have read of English pedestrians shrinks into nothing when compared with the winter's walk of our countryman, Mr. Evans. He outstrips every traveller of any nation we have ever heard of if it be practicable to walk to the North Pole, (and perhaps such a journey is not impossible.) Estwick Evans is the man that will perform it. No horse, no moose, no camel, could have travelled through such a country, at such a season, as that through which this sturdy son of New Hampshire has passed. There is an air of truth and candor pervading this book, and we have no doubt but it will be read in Europe with uncommon interest.

The following is Mr. Evans' description of his equipments for his extensive Pedestrian Tour:

"It may gratify some to know the particulars of my habiliments. Mine was a close dress, consisting of buffalo skins. On my shoulders were epaulettes, made of the long hair of the animal, and they were for the purpose of shielding the shoulder from rain. Around my neck and under one arm was strapped a double leather case, with brass chargers, for shot and ball; and under the other arm a case for powder strapped in the same way, and also having a brass charger. Around the waist was a belt with a brace of pistols, a dirk, two side cases for pistol balls, and a case for moulds and screws. Also, around the waist was buckled an Indian apron, which fell behind; it was about 18 inches square, covered with fine bear skin, trimmed with fur, and having over the lower part of it a net for game. This apron contained a pocket compass, maps, journal, shaving materials, a small hatchet, patent fire works, &c. My cap and gloves were made of fur, my moccasons were of deer skin, and on my shoulder I carried a six feet rifle. The partners of my toils and dangers were two faithful dogs.

"In this situation I arrived at Detroit on the 20th of March. My dogs, however, were destroyed by wolves on the night of the 10th of that month, in the vicinity of the Miami Swamp."

[*Boston Patriot.*]

SKETCHES OF THE UPPER LAKES,
Including the settlements of Detroit, Mackinack, and Green Bay.

In making a voyage to the upper Lakes, the most convenient port to make for, from this place, is Erie. From thence you can, at any time in the summer season, secure a passage on board some merchant vessel, bound for Detroit or Mackinack. Lake Erie is not so wide but that you can at all times, of a clear day, see land on one or the other of its shores. Though not so large as the lakes above, it is not generally considered of so safe or pleasant a navigation. In comparison with lake Huron and Michigan, it is narrow and shallow. It affords but a few good harbors, and is subject to frequent and heavy squalls of wind, creating a short, quick sea, more dangerous and unpleasant than the mountainous roll of lake Huron. The first harbor you make on this passage, is at the Islands, near the head of the lake; a large cluster, in the midst of which stand the Put-in-

Bay islands, rendered so famous in our last war. Here you are, not unfrequently, compelled to lie for several days, waiting a wind for Malden. Your course from Erie, which had been a little south of west, is now changed to nearly N. N. W. to the mouth of Detroit river. The islands in this cluster are very numerous; nor do I know that they have ever been counted. Some of them are large and well timbered, of a good soil, and affording quantities of limestone, from whence the inhabitants of the southern shore of the lake are supplied with this article. They are again subdivided into smaller clusters, and are designated by the sailor, as "the old sow and her pigs, the old hen and her chickens, the three sisters," &c. &c. On some of these there are inhabitants. One of the Put-in-Bay Islands, had been much improved by col. Edwards, of the Connecticut Reserve, who had a good farm and a stock of cattle on it at the commencement of the war, but since his death, in 1813, has been little or none attended to. From Erie to these islands, is 150 miles, and thence it is 30 more to the mouth of Detroit river, which you greet with infinite pleasure, after suffering, as you frequently do, in a boisterous and unpleasant passage of six or seven days, in a small but dirty vessel. Though latterly the accommodations have become much better, and the steam-boat will now almost destroy the unpleasantness of a lake voyage.

Malden, a small, dirty town, of a few houses, and a British garrison, you leave on the east side, and pass a little above the mouth of the river, up which you continue your course nearly due north. This is a beautiful strait, through which all the waters of the upper lakes pass on to the falls of Niagara. It is from one to two miles wide, and deep enough to receive ships of the largest class. At Malden alone it is narrow, and divided by the Island of Bois Blanc, the ship channel running on the east, or British side. Fifteen miles above this, on the same side, is Sandwich, a small but handsome town on the bank of the river, and from which you have a full and beautiful view of the city and settlement of Detroit, extending for nearly three miles along the bank of the river. This view, of a clear day, is extremely picturesque and beautiful: as the wind gently wafts you up this river, its green banks, fine farms, covered with orchards, and their houses of a singular order of architecture, which you can but just discern through the trees planted around it, of various fruit, or in full bloom; and at every point or high place, the large wings of a wind-mill, attached to a neat round white building, cutting the air, form and finish out a scenery you can contemplate only with emotions of pleasure.

Detroit is a very old settlement, commenced by the French about the time Philadelphia was by Penn. The houses, particularly in the settlement above and below the town, are built of frame or logs, of one low story, and, as they are frequently on a large ground plot, with high roofs, you would frequently imagine the garret to be the larger part of the house. The town, in 1805, was entirely destroyed by fire, since which it has been rebuilt upon a better plan. It has two streets running parallel with the river, and intersected by two other streets and two alleys at right angles. The main or second street, from the river, is remarkably broad, and, having a sandy or gravelly soil, is seldom muddy; there is only a part of it paved. The beauty of the place is much in-

jured by the want of a street on the river bank, where the houses have been built so close as to destroy all passage betwixt them and the water. This place has no springs or wells; water, for all purposes, is taken from the river. Three miles from the town, on the bank of the river, are two small springs, denominated "The Spring Wells," where all classes and fashions resort to, on parties of pleasure.

[*Pittsburgh Gazette.*]

GOLD AND SILVER, &c.

A statement taken from the *Gazette de Mexico*, printed at Vera Cruz, gives the gold, silver, and copper coined at the mint in Mexico, in the years 1811 to 1818, inclusive. The total amount of each metal for the eight years stands thus:

Gold,	\$4,920,793 78
Silver,	59,638,252 39
Copper,	330,193 36

Total, \$64,889,244 44

The copper coinage was confined to the years 1814, 15, and 16.

We saw, a few weeks past, a proof copy of a map of South America, including the Gulf of Mexico, &c. It was in possession of its author, the active, enterprising, and intelligent Dr. Robinson, who accompanied the late general Pike in his travels to the sources of the Mississippi, &c. On this map were many statistical tables, which attracted our attention from our knowledge of the opportunities of the author to ascertain the facts connected with those tables. We remember that he estimates the amount of taxes paid by the Mexicans to Spain at 19,980,000 dollars, and the expenses of Spain in Mexico at a fraction more than 7,000,000 dollars, leaving to Spain, from that one province, a clear nett revenue of more than twelve millions of dollars! The estimates were made from periods antecedent to the revolt of the province.

Among the items of taxation, was 5 per cent. upon all gold and silver, and the amount was stated to be, of

Gold, for one year,	\$14,000,000
Silver, do.	50,000,000

Giving a total of \$64,000,000

Equal, within less than a million of dollars, to what is about given on royal authority as the coinage of eight years. How can these accounts be reconciled? Are there any other mints in the province besides those of Mexico? Are the statements of Dr. Robinson so greatly over-rated, or are those published by the Spanish government so much under rated? We shall, doubtless, have much information on this, as well as many other important subjects, when the map of Dr. Robinson shall be published, as it is to be accompanied with a *memoir*, for which we look with some impatience and anxiety.

[*Press.*]

BONAPARTE.

The following is a curious order of the day issued by Bonaparte, when First Consul, on the occasion of an act of suicide committed by a horse grenadier

Extract from the orderly book of the horse grenadiers of the Consular Guard.

Order of the 22d Floreal, (year 10.)

The grenadier Grobkin has destroyed himself in consequence of a love affair. He was otherwise a respectable man. This is the second event

of the kind which has happened in the corps within a month.

The first consul has directed that it shall be inserted in the Order of the day of the guard, that a soldier ought to know how to subdue sorrow and the agitation of the passions, that there is as much courage in enduring with firmness the pains of the heart as in remaining steady under the grape shot of a battery. To abandon one self to grief without resistance, to kill one self in order to escape from it, is to fly from the field of battle before one is conquered.

(Signed) BONAPARTE, First Consol.
A true copy. BESSIERS.

THE REAL JUNIUS.

Copy of a letter from H. Campbell, esq. F. A. S. to a clergyman at Oxford
London, Suffolk st. March 9, 1819.

Rev. and dear Sir,—The flattering and generous minded manner in which you applauded my humble exertions in favor of the first of British bards, (Ossian,) and the pleasing task you imposed upon me, to acquaint you with the transactions of the Highland Society, with respect to my proofs of that poet's authenticity, (which flattering you hold to be "the only reasonable ones yet offered to the world,") impel me to inform you that I have yet had no answer from the Highland Society on the subject; but, my noble name-sake, the earl of Breadalbane, has an opinion similar to your own, of the merit of the work; and, like a true Gale, has generously promised me that the honorable society will avoid the imputation of negligence, and do the author justice.

Since I last wrote to you, I have been busily and pleasantly employed in another important literary pursuit, and have been as successful and happy in the result as I was in that of my researches in Ireland.

You will have seen by the public prints, that the will of the late Sir P. Francis is totally void of any clue that would lead to the real author of "The Letters of Junius." Though his testy answer to Mr. Rogers, when interrogated on the subject by that gentleman at lord Holland's, makes it evident to the world, that he particularly wished to have been considered the celebrated author. Hence you will infer, that the Edinburgh Reviewers, though passable critics, have not yet attained the *second sight*, so peculiar to their countrymen, less gifted with the *glamow'y* of metaphysics than they are.

To be brief with my reverend friend, I hasten to acquaint him that the University of Oxford has the honor of having given to the world that high priest of political scrutiny, Junius, in one of her greatest ornaments of oratory, and deep literature—the late Dr. Wilmot—and that he was consecrated by England's once illustrious prime minister, lord Chatham, and by lords Sondes and Archer, at whose house several of his celebrated letters were written, and thence conveyed to Mr. Wilkes, who communicated them to Woodfall, the printer. This, my dear sir, is not fancy. The *facsimiles* of Woodfall and Hessey, and Taylor, are now before me, contrasted with MSS. of the late Dr. Wilmot; and there is not, nor cannot be a shadow of doubt, but the same hand traced the characters.

If there could be any doubt for a moment entertained of the fact, it would entirely be done

away by the signature of lord Chatham to one of the papers now before me, wherein that illustrious statesman promises "to indemnify Dr Wilmot for any losses he may incur by publishing his Political Essays;" and farther, by the death bed avowal of the doctor himself, declaring, in the most solemn and feeling manner, "that he (Dr Wilmot) only was the author of the letters at issue!" The paper was then sealed and delivered to his amiable niece, (a daughter of the late duke of Cumberland, his friend) with strict injunctions that she was not to open it until seven years after his death, which, I need not add, was faithfully attended to. On the whole, the comparison of the MSS. in the possession of Woodfall, and that of the "Heroic Epistle to Sir William Chambers," now in the possession of Sir Richard Phillips, and those in the possession of his niece, incontrovertibly assert that Dr. Wilmot was the author of the works in question. The absurdity of the claims of the adherents and sticklers of Sir P. Francis, to place him in the chair of Junius, is so palpable, that I wonder how any person who has attentively read the letters of that author, could for a moment hesitate to pronounce him one of the most unlikely men to produce such writings, or to whom such writings should be ascribed! The knight was only 22nd years old when the letters first appeared, and the doctor was 51! The pointed elegance and acumen of his nervous style had been twenty years a subject of admiration at the University; and he had long been to Mr. Pitt and others what Dean Swift is reported to have been to Harley, earl of Oxford. To me every sentence of the celebrated letters pourtray their emanation from a comprehensive, deep, enlightened, and well matured mind—not the mind of a clerk of 22, when the flare and frivolities of youth are often more attended to than the expansion of intellect; and such, I have been told, was really the case of Sir P. Francis at that age!

The limits of my paper will not allow me at present to cite extracts from the letters of Lord Chatham and his colleagues to the doctor; but I might do so, and they would convince—such a chain of unquestionable evidence I never before saw.

With an elegance of person the Doctor possessed the easy politeness of a courtier, and, with the assistance of his intriguing friend, Harry Beauclerk, he, like the great Lord Stair, when Ambassador, in France, turned appearance and manners to advantage. On laying aside the clerical costume, and assuming the bag and sword, he was par finesse introduced by Beauclerk to the celebrated Mrs. Abingdon, the then mistress of Lord Shelburne; and through his intimacy with that lady, he acquired a knowledge of the private views and transactions of Lord S—that was useful to him while before the public as Junius.

I could recite what would fill a volume, of the court transactions of those and later times, but I find that I have written to the end of my paper. However, you may place the firmest affiance in what I have written from the proofs before me, that Dr. Wilmot, and no other man on earth, wrote "The Letters of Junius."

And that I am, Rev. and Dear Sir, very faithfully yours, Credat Judaeas Apella,

H. CAMPBELL.

* He was 28 years.

MUNGO PARK.

The death of Mr. Park, the enterprizing traveller in the interior of Africa, seems now to be placed beyond a doubt. The following information of that event corroborates in part, the statement given by Amadi Fatoama, who was despatched in quest of Park from the Gambia, some years since; but is at variance with the circumstances attending it. Mr. Bowditch, who conducted a successful mission from Cape Coast Castle to the King of the Ashantees, obtained, while at Coomasie, the summer before last, the following account, during one of his visits to Baba, the chief of the Moors. A Moor, who had just come from Tombuctoo, was sent for purpose of seeing Mr. Bowditch, and who did not express the surprise that was anticipated on seeing a white man, and accounted for it from having before seen three white men at Boussa. This naturally created a desire of being informed of the particulars, and Baba interpreted to Mr. Bowditch the following relation which the Moor gave:—"That some years ago a vessel, with masts, suddenly appeared on the Quolla, or Niger, near Boussa, with three white men, and some black. The natives encouraged by these strange men, took off provisions for sale, were well paid, and received presents besides: it seems the vessel had anchored. The next day, perceiving the vessel going on, the natives hurried after her (the Moor protesting, from their anxiety to save her from sunken rocks with which the Quolla abounds;) but the white men mistaking, and thinking they pursued for a bad purpose, deterred them. The vessel soon after struck; the men jumped into the water and tried to swim, but could not for the current, and were drowned. He thought some of their clothes were now at Wanwaw, but he did not believe there were any books or papers." This story was afterwards repeated to Mr. Bowditch by another Moor, but who was not, like the former, an eye witness of the transaction. An Arabic manuscript was also obtained by this gentleman, which corroborates the fate of Mr. Park and his companion, Lieut. Martyn, and adds that one of the bodies had been found and buried. There is, however, reason to hope that some further information may be obtained. Mr. Hutchinson, who was left as resident agent at Coomasie, learning from Baba, the person before mentioned, that a Moor was about to depart for Jenue, sent a letter to two Europeans who resided there, and whom he supposed were some belonging to Park's expedition, as seven of the soldiers are yet unaccounted for, who were in good health when separated from their commander. There are also, it seems, two white men at Tombuctoo, who have been there for several years. The Moors assured Mr. Hutchinson that there was no doubt of the letter reaching its destination, and that gentleman accompanied it with two notices in English and Arabic, offering a reward for information.

Castlebar, December 7.—We have not at any time to relate an occurrence in this country, productive of such extensive misery, or so awful in all its particulars, as one which took place in the night of Monday, the 30th ult. about fourteen miles from Crossmolina, in the mountains of Erris, where seventeen souls were hurried into eternity. The house of a comfortable and hospitable farmer, named O'Hara, in that remote quarter, which was seated on the side of a valley, and

was overhung at about two miles distance, by four lakes, which communicated with each other, was completely swept away by an immense body of water, which burst forth from those lakes, leaving a frightful gap in their former boundary, and in its impetuous course levelling and carrying away every thing that interposed. O'Hara, his wife and children (except one that happened to be absent) some travellers who were passing to and from Erris, and three soldiers of the 92d Highlanders, composed the unhappy party that perished by this dreadful eruption. When the last accounts were received from this scene of suffering, the bodies of nine of the inhabitants and one of the soldiers had been discovered, and a party of the 92d regiment had proceeded from Balina to inter their lamented comrades with military honors. The three soldiers had been of a party who were employed upon revenue duty, and two of them having been so much fatigued as to be unable to reach their quarters, were left in charge of the third, George Anderson, as a steady man, who billeted for the night at O'Hara's house, where the whole party had been entertained a few nights before. The deceased soldiers were fine young men, of excellent character, and sharers of the glories of Waterloo. The unfortunate deluge has also destroyed several head of cattle, as well as great quantities of hay, oats, turf, &c.

MYSTERIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE.

A few nights ago, a lady rather fashionably dressed, applied to the house of a person residing in one of the streets of the old town, and begged to know whether she might be accommodated with a night's lodging; being replied in the affirmative, she was shown to her bed, and took possession accordingly. At an advanced hour in the night, the people of the house were alarmed by groans, which appeared to issue from the bed occupied by the fair lodger; having got up to inquire whether she was ill, they were astonished to find she had been delivered of a fine boy, which, with its mother, were both well. Their amazement was only equalled by their apprehensions, that a circumstance of the kind should have taken place beneath their roof; however, the lady politely assured them, that they need entertain no fears on that account; that if they could keep the secret, they might rest confident she would not reveal it; that she would indemnify them in any expenses which they might incur, and handsomely reward them for the asylum they had afforded her. The fears of the old couple were in some degree quieted, and they, for three days, continued their ordinary avocations, supplied the invalid lady with such things as she demanded, and for which she paid with the greatest liberality. On the fourth morning, the man and his wife had occasion to go from home at the same time, and the lady signified to the girl who was in attendance, her wish to get up and dress, for some very urgent business obliged her to go out for a short time; the girl assisted in equipping her, but her curiosity was much excited by the great care which the lady took to conceal her face. The girl at length said she hoped it would not be impertinent to ask why she did so? The lady replied, that it was only natural, soon after accouchement, that she should endeavor to make herself up warm, to avoid the danger of catching cold. The reply was reasonable, and the girl was obliged to be satisfied. The

lady went out, leaving the bantling in bed, with a small sum of money in a black silk ridicule, and has not since been heard of. Conjecture has been on the rick to discover who she is, but in vain. She paid her engagements with punctuality, and strictly kept her promise to the old couple of a *handsome reward*, in leaving them a fine baby boy. [Limerick Paper.]

From the Edinburgh Review for December, 1818.
BRIGHT'S TRAVELS IN HUNGARY.

From Urmeng, the author proceeded to the gold and silver mines Schemnitz Kremnitz, which he has described at great length; as also the various docimastic processes employed to obtain the metals from their ores. The prevalent rock is a tender clay stone porphyry, in some places passing into grunstien; the summits of the mills being all composed of this grunstien. The district productive of the precious metals, is about five or six square miles in extent, and contains five great parallel veins, running east and west, and dipping at an angle of eighty degrees. In these veins, consisting chiefly of feldspar, varying from sixty to one hundred and twenty feet in thickness, and connected with each other by small and irregular branches, is found the metallic ore, forming veins from ten to four inches in thickness, and druses lined with crystals of the metal quartz and calcareous spar. The great veins of Stephani-schacht is remarkable, as diminishing in width as it approaches the surface, which is considered by the miners as an exception to the general rule.

There are twelve great mines in this district, all of which find an outlet for their water at a depth of twelve hundred feet, by one adit, the length of which is estimated at twelve miles.—The veins have, however, been wrought to the depth of eighteen hundred feet; and from these deeper galleries, the water is raised by a most ingenious machine, invented by Holl, the chief engineer of the imperial mines. A stream of water procured from reservoirs in the high valleys, falls through a perpendicular iron pipe, two hundred and seventy feet in length which being then bent at a right angle, conducts it into the lower extremity of a large cylinder in which there is an air tight piston. The watering the cylinder raises the piston to the top, and escapes by a valve which then opens; while, at the same time, the communication between the cylinder and the vertical pipe is interrupted. The piston redescends by its own weight; the water is again allowed to enter the cylinder, and an alternate motion is thus established. To the piston rods are attached two beams bearing the rods of pumps, which raise the water by successive stages from the deepest part of the mine. There are three of these machines, each of which raises 1790 cubic feet of water, from a depth of six hundred feet in an hour. The water employed in working the machine makes its escape by the same adit with that which it has raised. These machines, it is evident, work on the principle of the Hydrostatic Paradox, in the same way as Bramah's press. The perpendicular pipe, in which the water descends, transmits its pressure through a horizontal tube to the under surface of a piston of a larger diameter than itself, so that it has the advantage of acting with a force proportional to a column of the height of two hundred and seventy

feet, and of a diameter equal to that of the wide tube; a force of course far greater than its own weight. Though the mechanical advantage derived from this construction must be great, the time for producing the effect wanted will be increased just in proportion to that advantage, or in the proportion of the section of the wide tube to the section of the small one. The date of this machine is 1745, which shows the great mistake of those who suppose that Bramah was the first who applied this principle to the elevation of great weight. The force of this machine is enormous, though the rapidity of working may not correspond to it. A column of water 270 feet deep is equivalent, by its simple pressure, to about eight atmospheres and a half. What additional force it derives from the comparative sections of the tubes, Dr. Bright's description does not enable us to ascertain.

The Island of Sumatra.—By the arrival of the Kingston, from Java, intelligence of much importance as affecting British interest in the Indian Seas, has been received. The governor of Fort Marlborough, (Sir T. S. Raffles) has displayed his characteristic energy and activity since his arrival in Sumatra, and has anxiously endeavored to extend the British influence over the whole of that valuable and extensive island. Sumatra has hitherto been very unknown. The European establishments are entirely on the coast. Europeans had never penetrated into the interior. All attempts to do so, indeed, were reckoned desperate; no European would embark in them. The population of the interior were considered as savages, and the mountains impassable, and yet the natives would still bring down their gold, and cassia, and camphor, &c. for which Sumatra had, from the earliest ages, been famous. The governor felt there was but one alternative, and that was to open the road by going himself. His enterprise was crowned with success. He penetrated into the interior in three different directions; to the southward inland of Manna, to the important provinces occupied by a people called the Passummahs; to the northward to Menangcabon, the famed capital of the Malay empire; and inland of Bencoolen, across the island to Palembang.

The result has been the discovery of a mine of wealth—a country highly cultivated and abounding in precious metals. The Passummahs are an athletic, fine race of men, as superior to the people on the coast as it is possible to conceive; they are agricultural and numerous. At Menangcabon he was gratified with a population and country fully equal to any part of Java. Within the space of twenty miles the population does not fall short of a million. In short, it is the governor's opinion, that with a little encouragement, far greater resources are to be found in Sumatra than the Brititish have derived from Java; but much remains to be done. A central government must be established, the whole island must be brought under control, and the avenues of commerce, now closed up, re-opened. Our readers are aware that Menangcabon was the place whence all the gold that gave Melano the name of the Golden Chersonesus was carried.

These discoveries have not, however, been made without great personal risk and fatigue. The country could only be explored on foot. Mountains 6000 feet high were to be crossed, and rocks, precipices, and forests, to be traversed. For ma-

ny nights the party had no shelter but the leaves they could collect after their day's journey; and their journeys were seldom less than from 20 to 30 miles a day, over the very worst roads that ever were passed. In this expedition the governor was accompanied by lady Raffles; she was occasionally carried on a man's back, but generally walked, as the roads were too bad to admit of her being carried in a chair. Doct. Arnold, physician, and naturalist, fell a sacrifice to the fatigue, and died of a violent fever. Dr Horsefield, who accompanied the governor to Menangcabon, was on the twelfth August, the date of our last intelligence from fort Marlborough, dangerously ill with a dysentery, but we hope his life will be spared to carry home the important collections he has made both in Java and Sumatra.

As this was the first appearance of the European authority in the interior, lady Raffles was the most peaceable standard the party could hoist.—It was impossible for the natives to consider their object warlike, when the governor proceeded unarmed and confided his wife to their hospitality.

They found the country beautiful and magnificent. Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles has thrown the trade open, and reformed all the establishments. Treaties have been entered into with the Princes of Menangcabon. [London paper.]

Sultan Katte Gher, Grim Gher.—The wild and romantic country of Caucasus, so interesting to the naturalist and to the historian, has been hitherto almost unexplored. The savage and rude manners of its inhabitants, the jealousies and feuds of its chiefs, and the almost impassable state of its mountains and valleys, have appalled the most adventurous travellers. Even the latest scientific expedition, undertaken with a view of examining that country, under Professors Parrot and Eugenhardt, could not venture much out of the beaten track. It is evident, that without the assistance and support of the chieftain of the country, Caucasus must be considered as inaccessible. Philosophers, therefore, will rejoice to learn that a native prince, the Sultan Katte Gher, who is related to the present possessor of the Ottoman throne, is likely to open this country to the curiosity and enterprise of civilized Europe. This sensible, well informed, and enterprising chief, is at present one of the many strangers from the remotest corners of the earth, now enjoying the benefit of the public lectures in the Edinburgh University. He is anxious to carry with him to the wilds of Caucasus that species of information which will tend to civilize his rude subjects; and we understand it to be his intention to make these subordinate to the grand plan he has formed, of introducing into his native land the light of Christianity.

A noble act.—The count D'Arcos, at present prime minister in the Brazils, has immortalized himself in the opinion of his countrymen, by a magnanimous act. It was through the wise measures and exertions of the count, that the late revolution of Pernambuco was attended with no fatal consequences to the crown. King John VII. the reigning monarch, grateful for his important services, handed to the count a blank sheet of paper, with his name only signed at the bottom, telling him to write thereon any thing he wished, as it would be considered as the sovereign's will, and immediately executed. The count took the

paper, and wrote thereon an order for the liberation of all the prisoners detained at Pernambuco, and held for execution. The king commanded that the order should be carried into immediate effect.

Recipe for the cure of the murrain in horned cattle; also, the horn distemper and the garget.

Take of field mercury, alias stump ivy, alias poison vine, (which is found growing in wet land, and is very poisonous to the human species) one pound of the root and branches; boil it very strong, and when sufficiently cool, give, by way of drench, three junk bottles of it, and as much more diffused in a pail or two of water. The cure is certain and effectual; discovered by the subscriber, resident in Portland, Massachusetts.

JEDEDIAH DOW.

AGRICULTURAL.

THE RUTA BAGA CULTURE

To the editor of the American Farmer.
Fulton street, New York, 19th April, 1819.

Sir,—In the second part of my year's residence, I gave some account of an extraordinary field of Ruta Baga (or Swedish Turnips,) which was, as I had been informed, growing near Liverpool. My son William, who arrived at Liverpool from New York, on the 12th of January, went to see this famous field, and the following is his report relating to it. What he adds respecting the mode of using this root is, I think, well worthy of the attention of American farmers. The letter, of which the following is an extract, is dated London, 28th January, 1819. If you think the extract, together with this explanatory note, worthy of a place in your paper, you will, by inserting them, confer an obligation on, sir, your most obedient servant,

WM. COBBETT.

"I had not time to write to you from Liverpool an account of a fine field of turnips I there saw; but the following is an account of it:—*Half a ton off eight yards square of ground, of Swedish turnips with heads and tail cut off, ready for market; and the selling price to cowkeepers and cattle feeders, 2 pounds sterling per ton.* Thus the report of the crop being worth 200*l* per acre, is an exaggeration of only 40 in the 200. For this eight yards square, which is two statute rods, is only one Cheshire rod. The turnips were by far larger than any I ever saw before, and very thick on the ground; but, you must understand that it is only in patches that they are so very fine. They are sown upon the same plan that our bailiff had those three acres that you found in the Home field, at Hill farm, after the villains let you out from Newgate; that is with the Northumberland drill upon a single bout ridge, the ridges at two feet apart, and the plants thinned to one foot in the rows; they profess to have the intervals twenty seven inches, but they are barely two feet.

"This crop, of upwards of thirty-seven tons, not including greens, to a statute acre, comes off land which was, a very few years since, a wild marsh. The soil is rather sandy, but moist; and no manure has ever been put on but horse and cow dung. They expect just as good a crop from the same piece of ground again next year, without any manure. I was very anxious to get score of the best of these turnips, to send you with your seeds; but as the farmer was not at

home, the poor creature of a man who stood shivering in the rain, holding a horse rug over his shoulders, did not know how he would take it! This was something new to me.

"This cultivation of the Swedish turnip is very general in Lancashire. I saw along the road many fields of them, but no white turnips; and, what is very odd, not a field with a gally [bare] place, though parts of it were sown at three or four different times, one after the other, while nobody in Hampshire has, this year, any such thing as a field of turnips. *Robert*, (a nick name for the *fly*) more than ordinarily voracious, eat them all up. But, besides, the fellows in the northern counties, having got the *crops*, they have, likewise, what is full as much, and that is, the art and mystery of using them. It is a common practice to *steam* turnips for cows and horses. One man in particular, Mr. Brotherton, who is owner of most of the stages from Liverpool, on the Manchester road, grows the turnips and steams them regularly, as a principal part of the food for his working coach horses. I did not hear of this till I was coming along in the coach, or I should have gone and seen all about it."

N. B. Forty bushels, heaped measure, make a ton; so that here are 1430 bushels to the American acre, selling for 74 pounds sterling (or 333 dollars) an acre; and that too, at an *English shilling* a bushel, which is not a quarter of a dollar, while the same sort of turnip is selling, whole sale, at New York, for a *dollar a bushel!* What a fine cargo to send hither! But let us hope, that after this year, America will stand in need of no such cargoes. I hope that we shall show, this summer, that we know how to profit from rain, and sun, and fine land, as well as other people. I mean, this year, to try whether *Hampstead Plains* will not beat this famous Lancashire crop.

THE TEA PLANT.

To Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell, on the cultivation of Tea in the United States.

Since writing my former letters on this subject, a fact has been announced in the newspapers which confirms my ideas, and may greatly facilitate the introduction of tea in the United States. We are told that the tea shrubs are now cultivated in France, in open air, and in quantity. It was well known that they were kept in many green houses in England and France, where they thrived and flowered; but they were deemed too valuable to be trusted out of doors in winter. The experiment has now been made, and has succeeded. Tea will therefore become, in a few years, an indigenous article in Europe.

The difficulty of procuring the tea shrubs from the north of China is now removed. We may easily get them from France at once, in pots.—Let them be carried at first as far south as possible in the United States—say in Georgia or Carolina. The situation that will best suit them will be the midland districts between the hills and swamps. They may afterwards be gradually removed further north, when well naturalized. The Agricultural Society of Charleston ought to be foremost in trying the experiment.

It appears that some writers consider the green tea shrub as an evergreen. This, however, is the only species worth attending to at first, owing to the greater value of green teas. The various sorts may be prepared by the usual manipulation. The American soil may also give birth to peculiar

sorts. The Chinese give a flavor to some sorts with the powdered flowers of Magnolia and Camellia. We may imitate it with our Magnolia, and many other highly scented flowers, natives of our woods or gardens.

C. S. RAFINESQUE, Botanist.

New York, Feb. 20, 1819.

Oil of Pumpkin Seed—If the following letter from Dr Rafinesque to Dr. Mitchell be correct—and that it is so, we have no reason to doubt—we shall have a new and powerful motive for cultivating the pumpkin. The experiment is well worth trying by some of our enterprising and practical farmers.

[*Trenton American*.] New York, Feb. 20, 1819.

While I was at Harmony, on the banks of the Wabash, in the state of Indiana, last summer, I was told by the industrious German society of Harmonists, that instead of throwing away or giving to the pigs the seeds of their pumpkins, as is usually done all over the country, they collected them and made an oil from them, which they use for all the purposes of lamp oil and olive oil. It is well known that all the different species and varieties of pumpkins (genus *Cucurbita* of *Linnaeus*) afford an oil, which has valuable medicinal properties, possessing in the highest degree the refrigerant quality; but I had never heard before of its being made on a large scale, and for economical uses.

It will be sufficient to mention this fact to some of our enlightened farmers, to induce them to imitate the worthy Harmonists, and I recommend highly the practice, as likely to become eminently beneficial. The pumpkin seeds afford their oil with the greatest facility and abundance. One gallon of seeds will give about half gallon of oil. They may be pressed like rape seed and flax seed. Their oil is clear, limpid, pale, scentless, and, when used for salad instead of sweet oil, has merely a faint insipid taste; it burns well, and without smoke. Those advantages entitle it to our attention, as an indigenous production of first necessity.

Pumpkins grow all over the United States, from Maine to Louisiana, and with such luxuriance as to produce sometimes as much as 50,000 lbs. weight of fruit, and about 2,000 lbs. weight of seeds, in one acre of Indian corn, without injuring the crop of corn. Those 2,000 lbs. of seeds might produce about 200 gallons of oil, worth about 200 dollars. I calculate that about two millions of gallons of such oil could be made annually in the United States from the seeds that are wasted or given to cattle and pigs. This is worth saving; and in addition to the bread, pies, soups, dishes, feed, &c. afforded by pumpkins, we shall have a good and wholesome home-made vegetable oil for lamps and food.

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool, April 3—The expedition preparing at Cadiz is carrying on in all its details with an unusual degree of vigor. The naval force will consist of 4 sail of the line, 6 frigates, 12 brigs and-schooners, and 25 gun boats. All these are at present in the harbor of Cadiz, and in a complete state of equipment. The transports will enable Spain to embark a military force little short of 20,000 men. The greater part of the troops are already encamped in the neighborhood

of Cadiz, and are said to be in a state of high order and discipline. Great surprise exists among those who know the dilapidated resources of Spain, concerning the quarter whence money has been furnished to meet the charges of the expedition. That money has been liberally supplied is certain, from the concurring testimony of all those who have been concerned in the contracts relating to it. Contributions, not strictly voluntary, have, it is said, been afforded by Spanish subjects; but these cannot have been very extensive. Spain has also received assistance from France to the amount of 1,500,000 livres, either in liquidation of some former claims, or as a loan; and a bull has been obtained from the pope for appropriating one tenth part of the produce of ecclesiastical benefices. All accounts agree in stating that the expedition will be directed against Buenos Ayres.

Three projects of law relative to the liberty of the press have been communicated to the French Chamber of Deputies, by the ministers. Should they meet the approbation of the legislature, the press will undoubtedly obtain a considerable share of freedom. The previous censorship will be removed, and the offences charged against writers will be determined by jury.

The examinations before the secret committee of the House of Commons, for inquiry into the state of the bank, terminated yesterday evening. The importance of the subject, and the extent of the evidence, will, of course, require much time and deliberation before the report can be presented. In the House of Lords' committee the examinations are not yet concluded.

The accounts from Ceylon are of favorable nature. Two of the rebel leaders have been taken, and the third was shortly expected to surrender.

Paris, March 21.—The minister of war has given orders to organize the *materiel* of the fortress towns, which had been dismantled in consequence of their occupation by the allies: 360 pieces of cannon, of different calibres, have been dispatched from the arsenal of La Rochelle to the frontier fortresses of the department of the North; above 500 condemned pieces of ordnance have been sent to the foundry of Strasbourg to be recast.

A person who left Cadiz on the 18th ultimo, and who is now in Paris, has communicated the following details relative to the expedition about to be sent to Buenos Ayres:

The number of troops is about 13,000, including infantry and cavalry, and already occupy their cantonments in the neighborhood of that port. Count d'Abisbal, (O'Donnell,) who commands in chief, and who is appointed viceroy of Buenos Ayres, assembled in Cadiz 15,000, on the 28th of January last, the day appointed to celebrate the interment of her majesty the late queen. He reviewed them in the place St. Antoine, in the presence of a considerable body of spectators, which increased the splendor of the ceremony, and who all admired the fine equipment and steady discipline of the troops.

All the generals who are attached to the expedition are at this moment assembled in Cadiz. General O'Donnell is incessantly occupied in enforcing every precaution necessary to accelerate its departure; called to such an important destiny, and which will, without doubt, be the finest that ever left the ports of Spain, the troops are

animated with the best spirit, and every thing excites the most pleasing hopes. *[Jour. des débates]*

Paris, March 29.—His excellency M. Latour Maulbourg, appointed to the London embassy, will set off in a few days for his destination.

A private letter from Manheim, dated the 23d instant, announces, that M. de Kotzebue was assassinated on that day by a student, and that the latter immediately committed suicide with the same poniard which had been the instrument of his crime. Both instantly expired on the spot.

[Journal de Paris.]

London, March 18.—By advices from Surinam, of the 18th January, received in the city, we learn that the government of that colony has published an ordinance of his Belgian majesty, prohibiting the slave trade, under the severest penalties, but permitting the transit of slaves from a Dutch or foreign colony to another Dutch colony in the West Indies.

Frankfort, March 12.—The course of events in France causes much uneasiness here; combustible matter of all kinds is evidently amassing, and the smallest spark threatens an explosion. The few exiles still here (Desportes, Pelletier, Garreau, &c.) are more active than ever. "In France (said a wit lately) they are playing at *Pair ou non.*"

The National Guard of Paris is to be reduced, and, in future, to be composed only of men in easy circumstances, who will suffer less from the loss of their time. It is even said that the choice of the officers of the companies will be left to the companies themselves.

In Russia the soldiers are to be cantoned, in future, in the villages, where they are to be taught the practice of agriculture, and supported by the peasantry. In return the peasants are to be instructed in the military art by the soldiers. The labor of the latter is considered as a sufficient recompense for their diet and lodging; the state will thus be relieved from a heavy burden and the Russians in a few years will be all soldiers!

A society has been formed at Treves, for the purpose of establishing a German colony in the United States of America. This society has adopted the name of *GÄGER*, in honor of the German baron of that name, who has recently sent an agent at his own expense to America, in order to ascertain the treatment which the German colonists receive in that country. The baron has published the information he has received by this means, in a pamphlet entitled *The German in America.*

The hotel Villette where Voltaire died, on the Quay which bears the name of this great man, at the corner of Rue de Baune, and which had been so long untenanted, has lately become the principal place of meeting of a Masonic Lodge of adoption, attached to the Lodge of Friends of the Arts and of Letters. The new Lodge has taken the name of *Belle et Bonne* (beautiful and good) which Voltaire had given to his niece, Madame de Villette. The inauguration took place on the 9th of this month (February) under the Presidency of Madame de Villette.

The same crown which Voltaire had received at the *Théâtre-Français*, was exhibited to public view. Mademoiselle Duchesnois recited before the bust of this great man the *Ode of Marmontel*, to which Mr. de Jouy had added two stanzas written for this occasion.

Count Regnault de St. Jean d'Angely, one of

the proscribed, and formerly a resident of New York, has obtained permission to return to France.

Extraordinary efforts are making throughout France to reclaim the people from the infidelity which had been amongst the most unfortunate results of the various ephemeral governments of the revolution, who seemed to agree in nothing but their hatred to christianity.

The morality of the gospel, preached in spirit of charity, with an enlightened zeal, free from prejudice and fanaticism, will always be productive of salutary effects. In several parts crowds of people who had wandered in the mazes of error, have been again restored to the bosom of the church, and have renewed their baptismal vows with sentiments of the deepest contrition and penitence. On one of these occasions, at Toulouse, many persons who had been present, from mere curiosity, were so affected they also became converted, declaring that they could not withstand those superhuman efforts of the missionaries.

Worthy the attention of the friends of Negroes.

The last number of the *Journal of Education*, published by the society for Elementary Instruction in Paris, contains the following letter from Mr. Dard, director of the schools of the society in Senegal:

"St Louis, 9th Oct. 1818.

"The Senegal school contains at present 150 scholars, of all the colors and countries of Senegambia. White, Blacks, Mulattoes, Maures, Bambaras, Wolofs, Sarakoulays. The first thirty Africans who have attended the school since its opening, in March 1817, have completed their elementary course—but, in order to perfect them in the French language, I have separated them from the elementary class, and formed them into a small academic body. I have created a president, a vice president, a secretary, and a committee, &c. The studies in this little black academy will compose, 1st, the French language, geography, history, and the elements of the mathematics—2d, to reduce the Wolof language to proper principles and to form a grammar—3d, to collect all the words and expressions of the Wolofs to form a Wolof-French and French-Wolof Dictionary—4th, to translate the Old and New Testament into Wolof, and generally all such French books as will be deemed most necessary for a nation wishing to emerge from barbarism and slavery. Aided by this little society, I have already completed the grammar and dictionary, and translated the New Testament, and I only wait for the authority of his excellency the minister of the marine to have these books printed at the expense of government."

M. Caillaud, a young Frenchman, full of zeal for the study of antiquity, and a learned naturalist, has arrived at Marseilles, after having travelled near four years through Egypt, Nubia, the Great Oasis and the deserts which extend east of the Nile, almost to the Red Sea. He has discovered several temples built in the Egyptian style from Syene to the great Cataract, and some, which he considers of Grecian construction, in the great Oasis. The Antiquæ Tombs are, remarkable for their elevation and great extent, and the imposing ruins of a Roman fortress, all under his particular attention. He has collected several Greek inscriptions—but the most precious discovery he has made, is that of an ancient city, seven or eight leagues from the Red Sea, and about thirty or

forty leagues to the south of Cocayr. It is towards this point, that D'Anville places the Emerald-Mines, so well known to the ancients—and in fact, Mr. Caillaud has found numerous traces of vast excavations.

He descended into pits more than one hundred metres in depth, which communicated by means of galleries with others of greater depth. In the course of his researches, he discovered a considerable number of emeralds, which has induced the Pacha of Egypt to undertake the working of these mines anew, the prospects of success being such as fully warranted him in risking the expense.

In the neighborhood of this place, is the city of which we have spoken. It is called by the country people *Seckelle*. As in Pompeia, the public monuments, temples, palaces, and private houses remain entire. Several inscriptions on the temples put it beyond doubt that this city was founded by the Ptolomys.—One of the temples had been erected to Berenice. The architecture is Grecian, and the ornaments are Egyptian.

M Caillaud experienced a powerful and honorable protection in the recollections which the French army had left in Egypt. The names of Desaix, Beliard, Kleber, and Donzelot, are never mentioned by the Arabs and Egyptians, but in terms of respect. The whole of the inscriptions, and even the most fragile monuments, have been preserved with religious care by those people, whom we call barbarous.

Boston, April 22.—We are indebted to a friend for Paris papers to March 6, received by the Dido, from Havre. Their principal contents have been already furnished to us by the English papers. They are almost filled with debates and other discussions on the proposition for a modification of the law of elections. The emperor of Russia has published an ordinance by which the right of establishing manufactures of every description is granted to the peasants, it having been before confined to the nobility and merchants. The mourning for the late king of Sweden was continued for a whole year, except one month, when it was suspended on account of the coronation; and it was, for that reason, continued a month beyond the year. But the long period of wearing mourning having proved injurious to trade, the king "having taken into consideration that the loss of a good king, or of a member of the royal family, is great enough for faithful people without increasing it by any observances injurious to the public industry," has ordained that, for the future, mourning for a king or queen shall last but six months. The births in Stockholm, during the year 1818, were 2,344, deaths 2,880, marriages 505, divorces 26.

A letter from Sulco, Lapland, in N L 67° 15', complains that there had been no cold weather, and that the fields are free from snow; a thing before unheard of in that latitude.

LATEST FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Eastport, April 10.—By the Lead, Woodward, arrived at this port, yesterday from Trinidad, received from a very intelligent gentleman, at that place, and who very recently returned from the theatre of war, the following brief abstract of the latest intelligence from Venezuela.

Port Spain, March 15, 1819.—Late despatches received at Angostura, from Gen. Paez, dated the 15th ult. announced the retreat of the Spanish army over the Arauca. Morillo, after an ineffect-

ual attempt to bring Paez to a general action, was rapidly retracing his steps towards the Apure. His object is to regain the cultivated country, finding it impossible to draw supplies from the plains, in which he was harrassed continually by 2500 cavalry. The detachments he had sent out in quest of subsistence had been uniformly cut off by Paez's cavalry, and, from the time of crossing the Arauca till that of his recrossing it, and marching as far as Conception, Morillo had lost 1400 men and a field piece. He had circulated (in writing) a boastful proclamation to Vaneiros, or Inhabitants of the plains, dated the 5th, to which Paez had replied by a keenly satirical address (by way of comment) on the 5th February.

The artillery and infantry, (2000) left on the island before Urbana, in the Oronoco, proceeding by forced marches to re-unite themselves with Paez. They will be reinforced by 420 English and Irish soldiers, it having been Bolivar's intention to await there the arrival of 2000 English, daily expected, &c. Gen. Bolivar set out from Angostura on the 27th ult. on his return to the army.

Col. Hursler's regiment and the remainder of col. English's expedition, are looked for daily. They will probably be associated with the 600 at Margareta; whither gens Urdometz and Valdez, col. Nedham (the adjutant general of that division) have gone with about 60 English sailors—who will assist in making gun boats or other vessels. Associated with 500 Margaritians, &c. they will make a decent upon the coast at —, and form a junction with the division collected in the provinces of Barcelona and Cumana, to be commanded by gen. Marinos, Sarozas', Monagas', and perhaps Bermendez' forces will constitute this army. Monagas was at the point of death from an attack of fever. News of decisive operations may be looked for from day to day. Should these forces not complete the object of Independence, though the supposition is improbable, the troops to arrive from England will unquestionably expel the remnant of Morillo's corps from Venezuela. This will be a work of the greater facility, as Morillo has suffered greatly. Paez writes that the prisoners taken were more like skeletons than living men. Add to this, he, Morillo, has above 400 miles of plains to traverse, exposed continually to the enemy's cavalry, his own being annihilated, and not a head of cattle in his camp.

The Congress was deliberating on various regulations, and on a fundamental law, or constitution, to be proposed to the people for their approbation. This is the substance of the latest news. More important events will soon challenge more regard than this hasty epitome. We also received by the above vessel Trinidad papers to the 13th ult. but they contain nothing of importance.

New York, April 24.—We learn from capt. Whitmarsh, of the schooner Telegraph, from Curracao, that a Dutch Govt. schr. had been dispatched to Laguira to ascertain the state of that place. She returned to Curracao the 30th March with intelligence that the port was in a rigorous state of blockade by the squadrons of Brion and Taylor, and that the Royalists had laid an embargo on all vessels in port.

Extract of a letter from St. Croix, April 4, 1819.

General Morillo is retreating with the remainder of his army, after having been defeated near Apure, by the Patriot army, under the command of General Paez. It is hoped that the remainder

of Morillo's army will be completely destroyed before they cross the River. It is also fully hoped, that if Morillo and his army are destroyed in the present campaign, the part of the province of Venezuela under the Spanish control, will tamely yield to the Patriots, whence the Independence of the Republic of Venezuela, will be firmly established. The Congress of Venezuela has been reinstalled, and gen. Bolivar is president ad interim. The result of Brions' attack on the Royal squadron, which were laying in the Bay of Eumana, has not been heard of. In short the successes of the Patriots are going on with great rapidity, aided by worthy foreigners who have come to immortalize their names in support of the Patriot cause. Already 3,000 men have arrived at Guayana from England. There is a rumour going on here, that Lima has been taken by the Patriots, and that 2,000 Spanish soldiers have been captured at sea by the Buenos Ayres squadron.

DOMESTIC.

Baltimore, April 26.—The United States' sloop of war Ontario, captain Biddle, arrived at Annapolis last evening, after a long cruise on the South American station—last from Rio Janeiro.

Russian Minister.—His excellency M. POLETICA, ambassador from Russia, came out in the ship Magnet, which arrived at New-York on the 26th instant, from Bordeaux.

Rhode Island.—The general election was held in this state on the 21st instant, and eventuated in the re-election, without opposition, of the present republican general officers. A majority of republicans is also chosen in the House of Representatives. Every branch of the government is therefore republican.

Massachusetts.—Governor Brooks, the federal candidate, is re-elected by a majority of about 5,000 votes over Mr. Crowninshield, the republican candidate, being about 2,500 less majority than he obtained at the last preceding election.

Connecticut.—The canvassing for Senators, who are elected in this state by general ticket, has closed, and the average majority for the toleration or republican tickets is nearly 1500 votes.

Tennessee.—Samuel Powell has been appointed by the governor to be judge of the first circuit, vice Thomas Emmerson, appointed to the bench of the supreme court.

By an act of the last General Assembly of this state, it is made the duty of justices of the peace in the different counties, when taking the lists of taxable property, to take an enumeration of the free male inhabitants, which is required to be done previous to the first of July next.

Louisiana.—At the late session of the legislature the following resolution received the sanction of both branches of the legislature, and the approbation of the governor:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, of the state of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That the governor of this state be requested to solicit from the President of the United States, to order that a sufficient naval force be stationed on our coasts, to protect them against the depredations of the pirates which desolate them, and which impede our communications with Vera Cruz and other Spanish ports in the Gulf of Mexico.

St. Louis, February 17.—A man of the name of Stuart lost his life last week at Belleville, in what was intended to be a sham duel. In this affair

the man who was to be scared, happened some how or other to get a bullet mixed with his powder, and Stuart who was to act the part of scarer was killed on the ground. The weapons were rifles, and some fifty or sixty of the villagers went out to see the sport. Belleville is a little town in the state of Illinois, twelve miles from this place. [Inquirer.]

MADISON'S ISLAND.

The ship Lion, Townsend, arrived here from Canton, has brought to this country three natives of Madison's Island, in the South Sea, which, it will be recollected, was taken possession of by captain Porter, in the frigate Essex, in November 1813, for the United States. Two of them are young men, upwards of 20 years old, probably, and the other lad of about 12. They are copper colored and tattooed according to their custom, by puncturing the skin and introducing a dark liquid, which has a singular appearance. They appear to be inoffensive youths, and as they are American citizens, having been adopted into the great American family, we trust they will be treated with kindness and hospitality. [Prov. Pat.

From the New York Evening Post.

ODE TO IMPUDENCE.

Integer vita, sclerisque purus.

Horace, Book I, Ode 22.

The man who wears a brazen face,

Quite a *son aise*, his glass may quaff;

And whether in or out of place,

May twirl his stick, and laugh!

Useless to him the broad doubloon,

Red note, or dollar of the mill;

Though all his gold be in the moon,

His brass is current money still.

Thus—when my cash was at low water,

At Niblo's I sat down to dine;

And, after a tremendous slaughter

Among the wild fowl and the wine,

The *bill* before mine eyes was plac'd—

When, slightly turning round my head,

“Charge it,” cried I—the man, amaz'd!

Star'd—made his congee—and obey'd.

Oh! bear me to some forest thick,

Where wampum'd Choctaws prowl alone;

Where ne'er was heard the name of *tick*,

And *bankrupt* laws are quite unknown:

Or to some *shop*, by bucks abhor'd,

Where to the longing pauper's sorrow,

The curse inscription decks the board,

Of “*Pay to-day, and trust to-morrow.*”

Or plunge me in the dungeon tower;

With bolts and turnkeys blast mine eyes;

While, call'd from death by Marshal's power,

The ghosts of murder'd debts arise!

The easy dupes I'll weidle still

With looks of brass and words of honey;

And having scor'd a decent bill,

Pay off my impudence for money.

CROAKER & CO.